CHRISTMAN & DEBOLD'S,

FOR SALE-A VERY DESIRABLE plece of Land, two or three miles this side? Moundaville, Marsh ill county, consisting of acros of River Bottom, on which there are of Grape Vines well staked with locust posts (2 acrs bearing), 20 Plum treets, 300 Peach trees, very variety. 150 Quicce trees, 1:3 Pear trees, and ard and dwarf, and 30 Cherry trees, all in whitey condition. Will be sold on reasonable

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JOHN MODOW ELL, burylo' Trustoc.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION. Great Clearance Sale of thousands of Hats, lote of Clothing, Fish, Furniture, Notions, &c., on Toseday evenings, Wednesday mornings, Triday evenings, Esturday mornings and Batur-day evenings, until closed out and without re-serve to the highest bidder of cast. No Priday evenings, until closed but and day evenings, until closed but and serve to the highest bidder for casu, by serve to the highest bidder for casu, by J. C. HERVEY & CO., 190 Market street.

COUNTER FOR SALE.

GOOD SECOND HAND COUNTER, HUBBARD & BRO'S... my4 Furniture Rooms, 86 and 88 Market St

FOR SALE-70 ACRES FIRST CLASS UPLAND

one eight of a mile from the Obio river, about one half mile from Newport, Washing on county, Obio. All under fence—14 acres in grass and residue in choice timber.

W. V. HOGE & BRO., app 9

Balley's Block, Market street.

OR SALE—WINDOW GLASS
Works, in North Wheeling, is offered for sale on
easy terms. These works are in good condition easy forms. Laces and ready for running.
The P. W. & Ky. R. R. will run along the river.
The P. W. & Ky. R. R. will run along the river.

tron, making it very convenient for shipments to any point west. Title unquestionable. Possession given immediately. Address, S. G. ROBINSON or W. H. ROBÍNSON, 75 Math arret, Wheeling, W. Va. ap16 ISLAND LOTS FOR SALE.

Forty choice Building Lots on Wheeling Island. Price from \$400 to \$1,000 each.

At Top Mill. Cheap Mill Property

The new Steam Saw Mill at the head of Wheeling island is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. This Mill is capable of cutting from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per day, and has the best Leg Harbor known. Also a 2 acre Lot in the town of Astisafery will be sold esparately or in connection with the Mill. This Lot is situated a short distance above the Pursues and is a splendid locality for Glass Houses or other manufacturing the dings. For particulars, enquire on the premises, or of

Cor. of Walnut and Second Sta., Wheeling Island.

SALE OF FOUNDRY FIXTURES.

l offer at private sale the Patterns, Flasks and Fixtures in Union Foundry, belonging to the late arm of W. W. Miller & Co. The purchaser can secure a reasonable lease of the Foundry and grounds. The building is 55 feet by 55 feet, centrally located, with good light which cannot be obtained.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.



VOL. XX.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1872.

Their remon-

now reversed, with the difference in favor

world of the example advanced and civ

pretation of a disinterested and discrim

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] Hamilton Fisit.

Numbers five and six are from Schenck to Fish, accompanying a letter and memorandum from Earl Granville.

[NUMBER SEVEN.]

Foreign Office, March 20, 1872.

Earl Granville to Gen Schenck

nating tribunal

NO. 225

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line. North-west cor, of Main and Mo

The Alabama Claims

The Differences Between the United States and Great Britain.

The Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14 .- The following is the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims and the demand for indirect damages, which passed between the State Department and the English

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit herewith the corresponder which has taken place respecting the dif-ference of opinion which has arisen be-tween this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the power of the Tribinnal of Arbitration essets under the Pribunal of Arbitration, created under the treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed articles submitted by the British Government with the object of relteving the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of arbitation and requests an expression by the tration, and request an expression by the Senate for their disposition. In regard to Senate for their disposition. In regard to advising and converting an article such as is proposed by the British Government, the Senate is a sware that a consultation with that body in advance of entering into an agreement with the foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic General Washington asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is that of the boundary treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the precent state of the hanging upon the present state of the and nece treaty with Great Britain, leaves me to equitable follow these former precedents and desire a council of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain GRANT.

Washington, May 18, 1872. CORRESPONDENCE NUMBE ONE.

Lord Granville to Gen. Schenck: Foreign Office, Feb. 3, 1872. Sin-Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbi tration at Geneva, of which a copy has been presented to Her Majesty's agent. I will not allude in this letter to several por-tions of the United States case, which are and. Price from \$400 to \$1,000 each.

Trams - One fourth cash, the residue in equal Her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be in-terposed to the prosecution of the arbi-tration, and that it will be more frank and friendly toward the Government of the United States to state at once their views for an amocable settlement of all causes of respecting certain claims of an enormous difference between the two countries. But the treaty is not of itself the settlement, bave been put forward as matters to be referred to the arbitration. Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration as a Geneva to decide upon claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States, including in the transfer of the American commerting the province of withholding an estimate of all differences. Until that be reached, no profer of withholding an estimate of of the war and the sadiation of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppres-sion of the rebellion. I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the presecution of this arbitration. The primary object of the governments was a firmer establish-ment of amicable relations between two countries which have so many and such

would not have received the approbation of the President had he supposed it was not to comprehend the consideration and adjustment of all the difficulties growing out of the acts of cruisers, nor could he have given his sanction to the Treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed that any class of the claims which have been presented by the the terms enter and uncertainted any unreasonable pecuniary comprehend two makes on their own account, and has never expected or enterment were excluded by the the terms entertained a visionary thought of submission from presentation on the extravagant measure of damages as found the processing of the united States and the processing of the united States and the consideration and proposal, being that in case a claim was set up by the United States founded on the recognition of the Her Majesty's Government consider them to advance claims on their part, such as a lilieved that any class of the claims which have been presented by this government were excluded by the the terms entertained a visionary thought of such and the supposed it was governments. He has set when the forth because a claim was set up by the United States founded on the recognition of the Confederate States as a beligerent, it should be open to the British government claims on their part, such as a claim which they had at any time requested and brought forward, left any confederate States as a beligerent, it should be open to the British government consider them to did the three rules, though a want that the tribunal may think of the Extreme demands which they had at any time requested and brought forward, left any confederate Bates as a beligerent, it should be open to the British government consider them to advance claims on their part, such as a claim which they had given their assent, but they confederate Bates as a beligerent, it should be open to the British government consider them to did the flex assertion of the United States such as a beligerent, it should be open to the British governmen have given his sanction to the Treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed that any class of the claims which which have been presented by this government has never expected or of submission from presentation on the part of this government to the tribunal of arbitration. It was in the appreciation of the chief merit of the mode of adjustment adopted by the Commission that it was on both sides a trank, full and unreserved surrender to the impartial arbitrament under the rules therein presented, of everything that had created such difference of whatever degree of importance Alabama claims, which arose out of acts subjects of either power other than the Alabama claims, which arose out of acts ence of whatever degree of importance might here or there be attached to any of these complaints. The President desired and intended, and had the American committed during a specified period.

In the correspondence which preceded the argument, in the meeting of the Joint High Commission, which negotiated the Commissioners that allowed every form and character should be laid before the treaty, the language was nurposely agree upon and used to express the idea which the representatives of the two govern-ments entertained, that no claim founded tribunal for its final and absolute disposi-

though for its mai and absolute disposition, either by recognition or in-spection, in order that in the fu-ture the harmony and personal on a contract and especially no claim or and political intercourse between the two countries might never again be disturbed debt was to be presented. Similar lanby any possible phase of the controversy, gauge and for the same avowed and adIn his opinion, since the entry upon a thorough trial of the issues which divide the
two governments, it could not be avoided. character presented by the agent of the
The claims for national or indirect losses
British government there was one for a
referred to in the note of Earl Granville,
part of the Confederate debt, which is unreferred to in the note of Earl Granville, part of the Confederate debt, which is unas they are put forward by this government, involve questions of public law which the interests of both governments requires should be definitely settled. Strated, and requested the British govTherefore it is with un eigened surprise and sincere regret that the present intimation conveyed in Earl Granville's note that Her Majesty's government holds that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide upon certain claims for indirect losses and injuries. His Lordship, however, does not assign any reason for the opinion that the losses and injuries, this Lordship, however, does not assign any reason for the opinion that the losses and injuries, with respect to which there has been no concealment, which were presented to the British negotiators at the opening of the discussion in precisely the same manner as they are put forward in the case, not as they are put forward in the case, not as the decision of the Commission disposed of the case adverse to the claimant. sincere regret that the present intimation withdraw that claim. discussion in precisely the same manner as they are put forward in the case, not as the claims for which a specified demand of the United States, and that there wa was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of and necessarily to be taken into the Treaty with reference to the exclusion sequitable consideration in a final of the claims of the character then presented. The United States seek not to be

settlement of all the differences between the two countries, which returned unchanged through the entire negotiations and not relanquished in the treaty but covered by one of its alterations, are not within the jurisdiction of the arbitrations. As to the reasoning which was employed by Her Majesty's Government, as to the opinion stated by Granquished, and all questions connected the properties of the prop vinet, nerrestaent is massie to adopt, it out adjudicated, and all questions connected being convinced of the justice of his views with or arising out of the Alabama that the treaty contempleted a settlement of all the claims of the United States, is claims, or growing out of the acts of of the opinion that he could not abandon them, except after a fair dececision by an international transitions and the contemplations of the relations between the two internations and the contemplations are settlement. impartial arbitration. He seeks no meaning in the treaty which is not patent on its face. He advances no pretensions at Genera which were put forth pending the questions connected with the Treaty. negotiations at Washington. This Goview of the treaty unless within the disposition which has been considered. ing or intent of the treaty unless within the treaty itself. The object of the treaty riendly toward the Government of the as declared in its preamble was to provide United States to state at once their views for an amicable settlement of all causes of

ilization presented by two powerful States, exhibiting supremacy of law and reason over possessions, and deferring their own judgments to the calm interno proffer of withholding an estimate of the indirect losses dependent on the hope of the war and the addition of a large as a warver or an estopel. The first artias a warver or an estopel. The first arti-cle recites that differences have arisen between the two governments and still exists, and provides in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, that all claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, be referred

tain the suggestion in Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 25th of September, 1869. The government of the United States intimated that they considered there might be grounds for some claims of a larger and state of the control of the contro

The possibility of admitting, as a subject of negotiations, the Alabama claims for indirect national losses, has never been entertained by this country, and it was therefore without the slightest doubt as to such claims being inadmissable that the British High Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Washington. adjudicated, and all questions connected with or arising out of the Alabama claims, or growing out of the acts of cruisers, may be forever removed from the possibility of disturbing the perfect At the meeting of the British and United States High Commissioners, on the 8th of March, the latter, after a general statement of the claims of the United States, proceeded to say that in hopes of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, bowever, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made, and they after-wards proposed, by direction of the Presi-dent, that the Joint High Commission

been equally manifested by both governments to remove all causes of difference between them, will bring them to an agreement upon the incidental question which has arisen, and will allow no obstacle to deprive the should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States in satisfaction of a l claims and Mr. Fish says that the President carn-stly hoped that the deliberations of the Commissioners would have resulted in an Commissioners would have resulted in an acceptance by Her Majesty's government of this proposition. Her Majesty's government cannot understand upon what that hope was founded. The position which the government of this country has maintained throughout all the negotiations has been that they were guilty of no negligence in respect to the escape of the Alabama and respect to the escape of the Alabama and the stream of the secape of the Alabama and the secape of the on liability for any payment, and they still maintain this position. The only ground on which Her Majesty's govern-ment could have been asked to pay any

one which applied to any form of amica-ble settlement; and therefore compromise in like manner the form of settlement proposed by the British High Commission proposed by the United States ers, accepted by the United States and recognized in the preamble of the treaty. Such a waiver was in fact a neces-sary condition of success in negotiating. It was in full belief that if this waiver had grounds for some claims of a lerger and more public nature, though they purposely abstained at that time from making them, but the grounds indicated were not imited to the acts of the Alabama, and other similar vessels, or to any mere concoasequences of such acts, nor were these public claims then decided on, reterred to in any manner as the Alabama claims.

That the expression of the Alabama claims.

That the expression of the Alabama claims.

That the expression of the Alabama claims, which first occurs in a letter from Mr. Seward to Sir J. Bruce, of the 12th of January, 1867, had always been used in the correspondence between the gov-resent computings and which I beg may be read with and considered as part of my resent computings and which I beg may be read with and considered as part of my resent computings and which I beg may be read with and considered as part of my resent computings and the British government of the British government would have ratified the treaty. Her Mileston. States. That can be done in the form of a letter, and I have accordingly embodied them in a monorandum which I have the honor to enclose, and which I beg may be read with and considered as part of my present communication. Her Majesty's government do not deny it is competent for the government of the United States, as it is or themselves to execute the themselves. Alabama and other similar vessels, and alabama and other similar vessels, and alabama and other similar vessels, and an ereated as comprehending, any entered of the correspondence between the government of the United States, as it is for the gove to its therefore true, that when Her Majes ty's government proposed the appointment of a Joint High Commission to settle the fishery question and all other questions affecting the relations of the United States toward Her Majestr's was settled by the company of the Commission to settle the arbitrators are limited to direct claims; inasmuch as the direct claims only have throughout the correspondent claims; inasmuch as the direct claims be placed upon the first article of the only have throughout the correspondence treaty, it is impossible to sever the terms been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims. Thereon some pressure is brought to bear of hability under arbitration. Whatever construction may be placed upon the first article of the beneze therein contained from the under the name of the placed upon the first article of the contained from the under the name of the placed upon the first article of the only in the placed upon the first article of the only in the placed upon the first article of the only in the placed upon the first article of the only in the placed upon the first article of the only have throughout the correspondence treaty, it is impossible to sever the terms of reference therein contained from the under the name of the Alabama claims. tions affecting the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America, no actual claim against Her Majesty's government had been formulated or ratified on the part of the United States, except for the capture or destruction of the property of individuals of the United States by the Alabama and other similar vessels. When Her Majesty's government consented, at the Majesty's government consented, at the request of the government of the United States, that the Alabama claims should been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims after Claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims. Thereon some pressure is brought to bear to her claims for indirect claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims after Claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims. Thereon some pressure is brought to bear the name of the Alabama claims after Claims on the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims after Claims on the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims after Claims on the correspondence been recognized and impartially defined under the name of the Alabama claims after Claims on proceed. that they are put forward in the sast end that they are put forward in the case not as the claims for which specifications are made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final estimate of the butter. States, that the Alabama claims should be dealt with by the High Commission, it was in full confidence that the phrase "Alabama claims" was used by the United States government in the same sense as it had been used throughout the previous correspondence, and in a communication, signed by Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon, national claims of an indirect character, such as those referred to in Mr. Fish's dispatch, could not be comprehended under the term claims—generally known as the Alabama claims. The possibility of admitting, as a subject of negotiations, the Alabama claims for Britain in the event of any lability by one of its two alternatives. Her Ma-jesty's government cannot perceive what alternative in the treaty can cover these is to be understood as referring to two dil-ferent modes provided by Articles 7 and 10 of the treaty for arriving at the amount of the payment to be made by Great Britain in the event of any hability being established, the answer seems ob-vious viz: That these effects requires as That these alternatives are applicable to the settlement of the amour damages, and not to a measure of the liability. Again Mr. Fish states that the treaty was not an amicable stilement, but only an agreement between the gov-ernments as to the mode of reaching the ettlement, and that no proffer of with solding an estimate of indirect losses car hording an estimate of indirect losses of the be claimed as a waiver until the result of the arbitration is arrived at, but he over-looks the facts that the treaty is called a amicable settlement, not merely in relation to the Alabama Claims, but us an entirety, and even in relation to the Alabam Claims alone, it must not only be taken that the amicable settlement which i

> an agreement to go into arbitration was signed and ratifled, according to Mr. Fish's view, an amicable settlement upon a reterence to arbitration can only be arrived at by an adjudication of the claims. It is obvious that no waiver of any government claim could be under such circumstances even voted; for before the time for the waiver or this upposition. ying the treaty they never contemplated their being received in argument before the arbitrators must have been obvious to you from the language used in debate in the House of Lords on the 12th of June

at neutral war, then surely any con-sequence more formidable to a bellig-grant than those who might thus be inerant than those who might thus be in-curred by a neutral of such claims if these were once admitted they pre-sent without any such compensation the risk of intolerable loss. With respect to the disclaimer made by Mr. Fish, of any expection or wish on the part of the gov-ernment of the United States to obtaid any unreasonable pecuniary compensa-tion on account of these indirect claims I think it sufficient to observe that on the question a large amount of the British people, and of the government here, have been obliged to look to the nature and grounds of the claims as they are and grounds of the claims as they are stated by the United States, and who have, of course, been unable to form judgmen from any other data of expectation tha those by whom the claims are advanced. If the claims could be considered as well grounded in principle, it appears that the magnitude of the damages which mig perceult of their admission is enormo which might The grounds of these views are on the contrary, to render the obligations of neutrality, so onerous as they would become if the claims of this nature were to be treated as proper subjects for international arbitration. Whatever construction may or reference therein contained from the rules in the sixth article, and the measures of hability under arbitration therefore will be the measures of hability incurred by our neutral State, which, after according to these rules, may by an act of omission fail to fulfill any of the duties set forti. The United States and Great Britain have bound themselves by the treaty to the observance of these rules as between the services of these rules as between the services of these rules are moreover bound themselves to bring these rules to selves in future. They have moreover bound themselves to bring these rules to the knowledge of other maritime powers and invite them to accept them. Could it have been expected that these powers would accept a proposal which might entail upon the neutral such an unlimited liability, and in some instances might involve the ruin of a whole country? Her Majesty's government cannot for them selves accept such liability, nor recom-mend the acceptance of it to other na-Majesty's government cannot for them selves accept such liability, nor recommend the acceptance of it to other nations. Our government and the people of the United States preferred to undertake the obligation of paying to an aggrieved belligerent the expenses of a 'prolongation of the war and other indirect damages of which the United States are claimant. If the United States were neutral, they can be shown ted States were neutral, they can be shown to have permitted infringments of an one or part of any one of [—] more fully stated in third part of the enciosed memorandum. Mr. Fish has appealed to the proceedings at Washington and claims a commission in connection with the Confederate cotton claims of Her Majesty's Government. He must, however, observe that there is no analogy between the two cases, as by the treaty the Washington commission has power to decide in each case whether the claims have or have not been duly made, preferred and have not been duly made, preferred and laid before them, either wholly or to any and to what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty, no similar words being used as to the powers of the Geneva tribunal. It is the function of the Washington Commission to

purpose for acceptance by the Commis-sion; Her Majesty's Government not intending to make themselves responsible either for the merits of particular claims or for the arguments by which they might be supported Set imports which if it is displayed by the property of the pr be supported.

The jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal was limited to one particular class and description of claims. The facts are as

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: ingle Copy, for one year, in advance,....\$ 1 o be mani estly without the terms of the

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CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITER-ARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENS AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE PAMILY.

reaty should be withheld, and that when treaty should be withheld, and that when Her Msjesty's government was of the opinion that the claim belonging to the act as ought not to be permitted. It was desirable that an agreement to that effect should be made and signed by Sir Ed-ward Thornton and Mr. Fish. These ward infornton and Mr. Fish, These instructions were communicated to Mr. Fish and Her Majesty's government has since which accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of the fourteenth amendment. All claims of like character have been enclosed to him by the parties who were unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Commissioners as applicawho were unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Commissioners as application of the Commissioners as applications and the commissioners are supplied to acquiesce in the commission of th ble to their own cases, but which claims under instructions from Her Majesty's government have not been presented. have now placed in your hands, for exam ination by the government of the United States, a statement of reasons which in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, sufficiently shows that the claims for indirect losses are not within the meaning of the treaty; that they were never intended to be included by Her Majesty's government; that this was publicly de-clared before the ratification, when the prior, if any, might have been corrected; that such claims are wholly beyond rea-tonable scope of any treaty adjudication whatever, and that to submit them for the decision of a tribunal would be measure fraught with pernicious conse quences to the interests of all nations and to the future] peace of the world. I appreciate the desire substantially but indirectly expressed by the government of the United States to be advised of the anxious than they are that the conduct of both governments should conform to the true meaning and intent of the instru whether that meaning is drawn from au-thorative documents themselves, or from collateral considerations, or from both sources combined. Entertaining them selves no doubts as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which their judge proceeds they think it, of course the government of the United States submit those grounds to their impartial appreciation. Her Majesty's government icels confident that they have laid before the President ample proof that the con-clusion which was announced by me on the 3d of February, and to which I need hardly say they adhere, can not be shaken, &c.

Granville."

[Signed.]

Accompanying this letter, is a memo-random which would make about eight columns. It spreads out the arguments of Granville's note. Mr. Fish to Gen. Schenck : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Measuration, April 16, 1872, 5 Six-I have given very careful atten-tion to the note of the 20th of March, ad-dressed to you by Earl Granville, profes-sing to state the reasons which induced Her Majesty's government to make the declaration contained in his previous note to you of the 3d of February, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, it is not within the province of the tribunal of arbitration of Geneva, to pass on the claims for indirect losses and injuries, put forward in the case of the United States. His Largelyin declares this state. decide upon a variety of general claims, not of one kind, nor limited or defied beforehand; and Her Majesty's agent was instructed that his duty would prima facise be to prosecute such claims as private individuals might tender for that States. His Lordship declares this state which this government appears to have given. I should regret that what was intended only as a courteous avoidance of the naked presentation of a directly op posite opinion to that which has been expressed on behalf of the British govern-ment, unsustained by any reasons, should have subjected his Lordship to the neces-